

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1887.

No. 1.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3.

Jeff. Davis is dying. Jenny Lind, the famous songstress, is dead.

The immigration into the Canadian North-West this season amounted to 16,000.

The propeller Vernon was wrecked lately on Lake Michigan and over fifty lives lost.

Edward Blake is now in Ireland and has been making addresses to evicted tenants.

Chamberlain has sailed from England to enter upon his duties as fisheries commissioner.

There is some talk of Sir Charles Dilke returning to English political life and again contesting Chelsea.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, pastor of Knox church Winnipeg, has resigned in consequence of illness and will go to Halifax.

A meeting of the citizens of Regina, called by Davin, lately passed resolutions condemnatory of the Manitoba railroad agitation.

Mann & Holt, contractors, are suing the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay railroad for possession of the railroad under a contract claim.

The supreme court of the United States has refused to interfere in the case of the Chicago anarchists, who will be hanged unless the governor of Illinois interferes.

Chief Justice Taylor opened the Winnipeg assize court on Wednesday. Among the cases is John Newton for the murder of a Winnipeg milkman named Ingo. A true bill was found.

The inter-provincial conference has closed. The precise nature of the business is not yet made known. It is not known for certain that the imperial authorities will be asked to entirely remove the veto power.

His appeal not having been allowed editor O'Brien has been committed to jail and is serving out a term of imprisonment. He fought with the constables who were taking him to prison and there was great excitement among the people.

The Red River Valley matter is again at a stand still. The local government entered into an agreement with Holt, the well-known contractor who was backed by the Northern Pacific, for the construction of the road by a private company, and immediate commencement of operations. The only condition was that Winnipeg should purchase \$300,000 provincial debentures for the purpose of buying out the present contractors. A deputation of citizens was to be satisfied that the road would be constructed this year. They failed to agree and the project has fallen through for the present. Efforts are being made to patch up a new arrangement but success is doubtful.

BATTLEFORD, Nov. 4.

Weather mild.

Rivers are clear of ice.

D. H. Macdowell, M. P., left for Calgary on Wednesday last.

The Herald is again out against the N. W. M. police authorities.

The Duck Lake Indian agency has been divided into two agencies.

Last mail brought in Const. Dean, late of K division of Lethbridge.

J. D. Finlayson, late clerk of the court, has been placed in charge of Snake plains agency.

A supplementary contract for flour for the Indian department has been awarded to A. Macdonald & Co.

The following were elected trustees of the Protestant school here: Messrs. W. McKay, James Clinksill and D. L. Clink.

Yesterday morning the infant of Jules Gagne upset a tub of boiling water on itself scalding it from neck to feet. There is little hope its recovery.

REGINA, Nov. 4.

North-West council.

Petitions: From new farmers' association, for \$400 to carry on association, Jelly. From ratepayers of South Qu'Appelle, objecting to the vote taken on bonds to Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle railway, Jelly. From Wolseley, asking to legalize mill bonus by-law, Crawford. From Calgary, asking for legalization of \$30,000 debentures by-law, Richardson.

Bills introduced: To amend the judicial ordinance of 1886, Dewdney. To amend the joint stock companies' ordinance, Richardson. Relating to mortgages and sales of personal property, Richardson. Respecting licensing and registration of druggists, Ross. Bills passed: Statute labor bill; agricultural societies' bill.

Motions: For a return of the number of ordinances printed in French since 1882, number distributed, and number on hand, Turriff. For all corporations, societies and

institutions licensed by the lieutenant-governor under ordinance 22 of 1884. The government had declared this bill was ultra vires and should be repealed.

Laid on the table: Report of board of education. Report of special committee on Metis claims, to be considered next Monday on motion of Cunningham. Wilson asks for supreme court clerks for Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Battleford. Memorial to federal government regarding branch railways, Turriff. Return of fines since 1882—\$15,643 the amount which passed through the lieutenant-governor's hands. No mention is made of the amounts sent direct to Ottawa by North-West magistrates.

Bleecker, Allan and Shelton gave evidence to-day on the liquor law in Calgary. They ask for a license system.

LOCAL.

GLORIOUS weather.

No prairie fires now.

Plowing still going ahead.

RIVER entirely free from ice.

MONDAY night was Halloween.

THE upper ferry is still running.

No passengers on Monday's stage.

RIVER rose considerably on Tuesday.

POTATOES have climbed to \$1 a bushel.

THE Lake St. Ann fishery is a failure this fall.

E. LYONS is having his dwelling sheeted by McRae Bros.

D. H. MACDOWELL, M. P., was in Battleford on Monday.

EDMONTON telegraph office can now work direct with Qu'Appelle.

THE Minnow is in winter quarters about 30 miles above Battleford.

J. B. L'HIRONDELE arrived on Saturday with freight for J. A. McDougall.

No service in the Methodist church tomorrow morning or evening.

A LOT of revolver shooting took place on Main street on Monday night.

THE telephones for the new line in town were received this week by Mr. Taylor.

J. SANDISON and O. OSBORNE were passengers on Thursday's outgoing stage.

GAME of all kinds seems likely to be scarce this winter, especially rabbits and lynx.

JAS. McKERNAN and family left on Monday for Calgary and Ontario to spend the winter.

WM. McKAY went out this morning to take down the wire of the telegraph line to Peace Hills.

MOORE & MACDOWELL propose to get out a million instead of 800,000 feet of logs this winter.

JAS. MARTIN has opened a millinery store in his new building opposite Norris & Carey's.

A BALL was given by the non-commissioned officers of G division at Ft. Saskatchewan on Thursday evening.

G. A. SIMPSON left for Calgary and the Pacific coast on Thursday evening. Mrs. Simpson accompanied him.

LAFFERTY & SMITH are fitting up the building opposite Brown & Curry's store and will remove their bank to it shortly.

ALEX. McLEOD, W. J. Burns and Andrew Mowat were elected trustees of Belmont school district on Tuesday last.

JAS. MOWAT and B. McGILLIS arrived on Thursday with freight for Ross Bros., Brown & Curry, the H. B. Co. and others.

A LOT of oak planking for the new H. B. steamer at the Landing is being taken out by Jas. Mowat. One piece weighs 1,000 pounds.

H. GIBBORNE, superintendent of government telegraphs in the North-West, has changed his residence from Battleford to Qu'Appelle.

AN Indian named Peter Dakota had an eye knocked out by his gun bursting while he was hunting in the Eagle hills near Battleford last week.

REV. MR. LONG left on Thursday for Victoria to attend the Methodist missionary meeting to be held there next week. Mrs. Long accompanied him.

FALL plowing was stopped by the cold snap on the 22nd and 23rd, but was resumed again on the 27th. The ground is very dry, making the plowing go hard.

SACHE & WALTERS have established a wire rope ferry from their coal pit on the south side to Ross' flat. The coal is shot into the scow from the mine and loaded into wagons on this side.

LAST week R. McKERNAN sold the Sharman ten horse thrasher which he brought from Calgary this fall to Messrs. Geo. and Harry Long and D. Craig of the Sturgeon.

W. FIELDERS is the purchaser of G. A. Simpson's late farm and residence, "Fairholme," south side. When coming to take possession he rode in from Calgary in two days.

THE prize money won at the late exhibition of the Edmonton and St. Albert agricultural society will be distributed on application to the secretary-treasurer, James Martin.

A PIECE of oats threshed recently by T. G. Hunchings of Little Mountain yielded 100 bushels to the acre. At one time during the season Mr. Hunchings intended to cut the crop down for hay.

ON Tuesday evening A. Taylor, operator at Edmonton, held a telephone conversation with the Battleford office, distance 300 miles. The words were heard so clearly that even the tone of voice could be distinguished.

SGT. BROOKS of the police who was in charge of the prisoners at the time of the late escape has been reduced to the ranks and taken to Regina to be tried by the commissioner for having permitted the escape.

ANNUAL school meeting to-day in the school house, at which the reports for the year will be read and a trustee elected to fill the vacancy in the board made by the expiration of the term for which M. McCauley was elected.

THE election of trustees of Saskatchewan Roman Catholic school district took place on Wednesday last at the school house. T. Lamoureux, J. B. Beaupre and Chas. Paradis were elected. Chas. L. Shaw was appointed auditor.

JELLYETT & OTTEWELL of Clover Bar this season threshed from 264 measured acres 2,690 bushels of oats, or 10 1/4 to the acre. The oats weighed 41 lbs. to the measured bushel. Last year the same parties had 684 bushels of the same oats from 6 acres or 114 bushels to the acre.

A turkey shooting match came off on Tuesday afternoon last on the H. B. flat below the Athabasca saloon. There was a large number of competitors and 31 turkeys were put up. The range was 225 yards, any rifle, most of those used being Sniders. The following are the successful shots: Jas. McMunn, 10; W. R. Lloyd, 5; Ed. Looby, 2; J. Goodridge, 2; D. E. Noyes, 2; Constable —, 2; L. Kelly, 2; A. Coghlan, 2; J. A. Belden, 1; F. H. Sache, 1; M. McCauley, 2. In the chicken match, F. H. Sache won 8, J. Goodridge 3, P. Campbell 3 and Ed. Looby 1.

A small pamphlet on Commercial Union by a Quebec Liberal arrived by last mail. It is written in vigorous style, but would have been more effective had it not been anonymous. The writer hits the nail on the head when he says: "It is to the dread of the rapid expansion of Canadian trade, commerce and industry, to the detriment of the commercial community of the United States, that we must look for the cause that has led to the present agitation for commercial union." He knocks out the argument as to the benefits received by Canada under the old reciprocity treaty by showing that from 1857 to 1860 under that treaty were years of unexampled depression and disaster in Canada.

THE escaped prisoner has been heard from. On Monday or Tuesday, Oct. 24th or 25th, he had dinner with the party which was taking the crown witness in the case, John Ward, to the landing on his way home to Slave lake. The place was about 70 miles from Edmonton and 25 from the Landing. A couple of Indian tents were close by in one of which was his sister, and from those he secured a small bundle of supplies and struck out north westward towards Slave lake, direct, not going near the Landing. He told the party that he had made his escape but gave no particulars as to how he had passed the interval between his escape and his catching up with the party, but certainly most of it was spent in travelling. On the Sunday morning after his escape the police were at the Athabasca crossing of the Sturgeon but did not cross owing to the condition of the ice. There was snow on the ground during the time he was travelling and freights along the Landing road saw his track. On Thursday Oct. 27th a policeman accompanied by J. Calder arrived at the Landing and went westward to Hapstake lake, about fifteen miles away, where it was supposed the runaway might have gone. He had been there but had gone and the policeman came back without him.

The last Canada Gazette contains mining regulations applicable on Indian reserves, permission to explore having first been obtained from the superintendent general of Indian affairs. The regulations provide for the sale of mining locations on reserves subject to a vote of the Indians concerned.

MARIE COURTERVILLE, the woman murdered at Slave lake in August last as a webtigo, was about 40 years old at the time of her death. She was a member of Alexandre's band of Stonys at Riviere Qui Barre, where she lived until the summer of '85 when she married Courterville and moved to Slave lake. She had been married to an Indian of Alexandre's band by whom she had seven children, but he was drowned in the Pembina about four years ago. Her children all died within the last five years, the last two after her removal to Slave lake, and it is supposed that this loss was what affected her mind. She left the treaty and secured scrip as a half-breed in the summer of '85, shortly before going to Slave lake. Her relatives who live at Riviere Qui Barre are satisfied that her murder was justifiable.

THE project to establish a curling and skating rink here this winter is taking definite shape. The proposal is to have a rink on the river large enough for both skating and curling. A small house is to be built close to the rink where a stove will be kept. A caretaker will be employed and the rink will be kept open every day and three nights in the week all winter. The estimated total cost is \$550. \$240 of this amount will be required to cover the cost of two sets of curling stones, leaving \$310 to cover the cost of the rink and caretaker. Subscriptions are asked of \$5 from skaters, with an additional \$5 from those who wish to go in for curling, the latter amount going to pay for the stones. A large number of subscribers are already secured and a meeting is called for next Tuesday evening to bring the matter to a conclusion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLINERY.

The latest styles in Ladies' Hats, Caps, at James Martin's, opposite Norris & Carey's.

FOR SALE.

The Thorough-bred Durham Bull "KENTUCKY CHIEF." For particulars apply to Arthur W. Adamson, Clover Bar.

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

Subscribers are requested to notice that subscriptions to Vol. 9—Nov. 1st, '87 to Nov. 1st '88—are now due. Advertising and printing accounts up to date are also due, and will be rendered at once.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 5, 1887.

VOL. IX.

With this issue the BULLETIN enters upon its 9th volume. Started in October '80 for the purpose of supplying to the people of Edmonton district the very latest news from the outside world it has continued this as its leading feature up to the present time. Through its columns the principal events of the world are made known here as quickly and fully as in any place in the North-West, whether large or small, whether provided with railroad communication or not. By its energetic collection of the news of the town, surrounding district and tributary country it has assisted people here, isolated as they are, to acquaintance with each other and to a knowledge of adjacent localities which they would not otherwise have acquired; and the outside world has been kept posted on the fact that such a place as Edmonton exists, that it is an important place, and that although at present the most northern outpost of civilization it is well within the limits of prosperous and profitable settlement. By the fearless discussion of all public matters from the stand point of the public interest, while it may not have persuaded anyone to adopt its opinions it can scarcely fail to have strengthened, by example if not by precept, those who were already of its way of thinking in their convictions and in their determination to stand up for what they believe to be right. A newspaper is necessarily part and parcel of the public to whom and for whom it is published, therefore if the BULLETIN has achieved any good for or been of any advantage to this place or people credit is due to those who have by their support endorsed its course and enabled it to exist, as much as to the paper itself. It is for the public to say whether an adequate return has been received for the support accorded in the past. If so a continuance of that support is asked for the future, with the assurance that every prospect of increased support will meet an early response in the improvement of the paper so that it shall always be thoroughly representative of a live, substantial and prosperous town and country.

The Winnipeg people have truly distinguished themselves on the Red River Valley railway matter. After a year's talk of resistance to monopoly, of rebellion if necessary, when brought face to face with the necessity of providing a matter of \$300,000 to secure all the benefits that they have argued and proved would flow from railway competition they decline to put up—therefore they should shut up. The worst and most dangerous enemies to railway competition it is now proven are not the federal government or the C. P. R. company but a leaven of rascals in the city of Winnipeg and the province of Manitoba who for their own ends have at the last moment turned traitors to the cause. It cannot be believed that the city which six years ago was good for the Louise bridge and a bonus of \$200,000 cash to the C. P. R. is not as good to-day for an additional \$300,000 for a competing line. It is not lack of ability, but lack of will, that is the trouble. Somebody or other did not see that the scheme was going to bring the largest proportion of the grist to his particular mill, therefore he refused to support it. The principle of "all or nothing" may do very well for a single individual but when a community, or a considerable proportion of a community, acts on that principle it falls an easy prey to opposing interests and gets the second chance every time. Whether the traitor was Norquay or Greenway, the Call or the Free Press, who he was or what he was does not matter, the people of Winnipeg and by connection those of Manitoba are placed in a more contemptible position in

the public eye than they ever occupied before. They may now be set down as a lot of blustering sharpers whom friends can have no confidence in and whom enemies need not fear. It may be said very truly that as the railway was of provincial and territorial interest the city should not be asked to assume the whole burden. But on the other hand the city was certain to reap the greatest and most direct benefit, and the amount asked was not out of proportion to the benefits likely to be received, and was not a tenth part of what the blusters made believe would be given with all ease and grace. The question has only been deferred. It will be brought up again. But it will never be brought up under circumstances as favorable for success. The federal government in this crisis hesitated to employ force. When the struggle begins again, with the experience they have now gained they will not hesitate, and the consequences no one can tell. In any case by whatever means the attempt is made to break the C. P. R. monopoly, for the future Winnipeg may as well be left out of the calculation. This is the second time that city has refused railway competition. It may not get a third chance.

The Hamilton Spectator in a late issue outlines a railway scheme which it declares practicable in the near future of a line along the Saskatchewan valley around the north end of Lake Winnipeg and along the Albany river to Moose Factory on James Bay, whence connection might be had by the proposed Ontario & James Bay road with Toronto and with Quebec by a direct line to Lake St. John. The Spectator points out that such a line would be the shortest possible from the Saskatchewan to the Atlantic coast and would have the advantage, if any existed, in touching on the waters of Hudson Bay at its most southern and warmest extremity. After the Spectator's late record on the Manitoba railway question this proposal is startling, but not more so than the course of the Winnipeg Sun in alluding to it. The Sun sees in it only a scheme to beat Manitoba, and predicts that although such a road may be built "Long before that day arrives the bones of the Spectator dreamer will have been reduced to ashes." Why there should be anything to beat Manitoba in the idea of a line direct from the Saskatchewan valley to the eastern seaboard is not apparent, any more than that the idea of a competing line into Manitoba is a scheme to beat the Saskatchewan—which it certainly is not. If the Sun would look at the map for an instant it would see that Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan, which such a line would certainly touch, is a little north of the latitude of Moose Factory on James Bay. A line leaving Prince Albert would have to go one degree north in order to pass around the northern end of Lake Winnipeg and then make more than a degree south in order to reach Moose Factory, while by turning south a little over one degree it might cross Lake Winnipeg at the Narrows and continue on a due easterly line to Moose Factory, a shorter route. Supposing such a line to be built it would pass so near Winnipeg that a comparatively short and inexpensive connection would give that city and all the settled part of Manitoba an outlet on the waters of Hudson Bay, such as the province has offered to make heavy sacrifices to secure, and a competing Canadian route to the Atlantic as well. The Sun speaks of Manitoba having five or six different outlets before this scheme is realized, but there does not seem to be any reason why this should not be the first after the Red River Valley railway has been put in operation. Those who think a line to Churchill practicable should not deary so strongly a line to Moose Factory.

ERASTUS WIMAN recently addressed a farmers' meeting held in Brampton, Ont., on the subject of commercial union. He gave the assemblage a lot of nice talk about his being under engagements to speak on the subject at meetings from Quebec to Winnipeg but "he would rather come before his old friends of his native county than any other in the world." His scheme would add \$25 to the value of every acre of cleared land in Canada, and would make it one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. On the other hand the gin mills and Fenians of the United States were ready to declare

war upon Canada on the fishery question, from which the only escape was the giving up of the fisheries and the acceptance of commercial annexation. In answer to a question as to how the revenue of Canada was to be raised in default of a tariff he had nothing to say except that he supposed a tariff would be agreed upon and a certain portion of the receipts allotted to Canada. Mr. Wiman evidently does not estimate the intelligence of the farmers of his native country very highly or he would not have fired such balderdash at them. His address must have had a familiar sound, it so closely resembled the lingo given by pedlars of agricultural swindles, with which many of them were doubtless too well acquainted. Mr. Wiman tries to prove too much. He should have been satisfied with his champion lie of adding \$25 an acre to the value of land, without threatening bloody war at the hands of New York roughs. It would not be necessary to shoot any of the farmers whom he addressed to induce them to accept \$25 an acre extra for their land and when he drew upon the argument of force he showed that he did not expect his arguments of persuasion to be believed.

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COUNCIL NOTES.

The ordinance respecting bulls makes a close season in the western stock districts.

The petition asking for a reduction of supreme court clerks' fees by two-thirds stated that in one year \$4,000 had been paid in fees to the clerk of the court at Calgary.

Wilson-Hughes moved a special committee consisting of Messrs. Breland, Ross, Cunningham, Crawford, Lauder, Sutherland and the mover and seconded to enquire into several question affecting the Metis of the territories.

The new game ordinance laid before the North-West council provides a close season for prairie chicken, grouse etc., from Feb. 1st to Aug. 15th; ducks, plover, etc., May 15th to Aug. 15th. No close season for wild geese and swans.

On Monday, Oct. 24th, the lieutenant-governor laid on the table a communication from the secretary of state saying that an order in council had been passed providing that liquor fines should in the future go to the revenue fund of the territories instead of to the federal treasury.

Crawford moved, seconded by Sutherland, that instructions be issued to the police to assist in putting out prairie fires. The lieutenant-governor said that in every policeman's duty was included the stopping of prairie fires, as well as any other fires, and if he neglected this duty he would be called to account.

The statute labor ordinance introduced lately is to enable country districts to organize so as to construct roads and bridges. As soon as any district outside a municipality covering 144 square miles and containing fifty male residents over eighteen years of age wishes to organize the lieutenant-governor can erect such district into a statute labor district by proclamation. The residents may then elect a road overseer who can call on every male resident occupier of land to put in two, three or four days' work on roads etc. Secord, Wilson and Haultain opposed the giving of the lieutenant-governor so much power. Amendment lost by nine to six.

In the North-West council on Thursday Oct. 20th, Cayley, moved seconded by Turriff, that the federal government be requested to submit to the people of the North-West at the forthcoming election of members to the North-West council or legislative assembly—as the case may be—the question of granting either a license or a total prohibition system to the North-West, and that new legislative action in regard to the liquor question be introduced by the federal government based upon the result of such vote. Haultain moved in amendment, seconded by Wilson, that Messrs. Turriff, Cayley, Lauder, Hughes, Ross, Jelly and the mover and seconder be a committee to take into consideration and report on the present state of the liquor law. After some discussion both motion and amendment were dropped for the time. On the following day Cayley, in response to certain resolutions passed at a meeting in Calgary, withdrew his motion, and Haultain asked that his amendment be allowed to stand.

The governor of Dakota reports the total population of the territory at 568,477, an increase of 66,000 during the year. The assessment of property in the territory amounts to \$137,084,469, an increase of \$25,000,000 during the year. The wheat acreage is 3,899,389 acres, and the yield is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels. The value of live stock is estimated at \$42,828,338, an increase of \$5,000,000 a year for the past seven years.

The Macleod Gazette and Lethbridge News think there is no question that a system of liquor license would be infinitely preferred by the people of the North-West to the apology for a prohibition system now in vogue. They are so confident that this is the popular preference that they altogether decline to consider the proposition of the matter being put to the test of a popular vote.

The Calgary Tribune objects to the North-West government's tax on insurance companies doing business in the North-West, on the grounds that as it tends to prevent competition in insurance its effect is to unduly raise rates, and thereby cost the public far more than the amount realized from the tax.

The Macleod Gazette reports that five men recently deserted from D troop of police stationed in the Kootenai district, B. C. Also that the whole of the troop except 16 men are laid up with fever. Some of the cases are expected to have a fatal result.

The Church of England synod of Ontario in session at Kingston has passed a resolution requesting the bishop to issue a pastoral condemning the practice of raising church funds by means of raffish, lotteries, bazaars and other questionable methods.

The total Mormon population of the States is officially given as 162,563. The total population of Utah is 240,000, a gain of 60,000 since last. The assessed value of property is \$22,000,000.

London, Montana, had the heaviest fall of wet snow the River Press ever saw on Oct. 10th.

The Calgary brass band has disbanded.

NEW MINING REGULATIONS.

The mining regulations of '84 have been cancelled and a new set substituted approximating more closely to those of British Columbia. The principal difference from the British Columbia system is that the miner only gets what lies directly under the surface of his claim, while under British Columbia laws he may follow a lead or vein outside the vertical lines of his claim.

The principal changes from the regulations formerly in force are that the claim is changed from 40 acres with due north and south lines, to a little over 20 acres, length not exceeding 1,500 feet and breadth not exceeding 500 ft. without regard to north or south lines. Instead of the expenditure of \$500 being required within one year from date of entry, \$100 a year for five years is now required, the miner having the privilege of securing his patent sooner by making the total expenditure in less time. Mining partnerships may be formed not exceeding four persons, whose claims must be adjacent to each other, and the entries for which must have been made within three months of each other. In such cases the four partners will be permitted for the first two years to concentrate their annual expenditure on any one of the four claims, but this expenditure only counts on the claim on which it is made. Within surveyed territory mining locations must be adapted to the system of surveys. Petroleum or iron claims of 160 acres square with north and south lines may be granted. Creek or river placer claims shall not exceed ten acres in area when the distance from base to base of the hill or bench exceeds ten chains. Mining royalty is abandoned, but it is suggested that the North-West government augment its revenues by requiring miners and prospectors to take out licenses. Stone quarries may be taken up, but the products are either subject to royalty or the lots may be sold absolutely at such price as the minister may determine. If a miner finds in course of the actual development of a mine that the vein extends beyond the lines of his claim and the adjoining land is vacant he may obtain an additional area of 20 acres on the side to which the vein runs.

The regulations are applicable to all government lands containing any mineral deposit of economic value except coal.

Any person may explore for minerals on any vacant or unreserved government lands, but no location shall be granted until actual discovery of the mineral or metal within the limits of the location have been made.

Claims are located by placing posts at the four corners marked and numbered. Within sixty days after putting in the posts the claimant shall file with the land agent of the district a statement under oath setting forth the location and circumstances of the discovery, and shall pay a fee of \$5. Each year afterwards the claimant shall file a statement of work done and deposit a like fee. The price to be paid for a mining location shall be \$5 an acre cash, with a bonus of \$50 as payment for the government survey of the claim. In case of failure to make the expenditures or payments required the miner shall forfeit all rights in his claim and all immovable improvements thereon. Locations already taken up may up to July 1st '88 be re-marked and re-entered under these regulations without payment of new fees, where no existing interests would be adversely affected. Where two or more persons claim the same location the right to acquire it shall lie in him who was the first to discover the mineral deposit involved and take possession as provided in the regulations. Priority of discovery alone shall not give the right to acquire. Not more than one mining location shall be granted to any individual claimant on the same lode or vein, unless adjoining land is required for necessary works, when five acres may be secured. An assignment of the right to a mining location must be endorsed upon the back of the agent's certificate, be attested by two disinterested witnesses and be registered with the agent, fee \$2.

The foregoing regulations applying to quartz mines shall in all but size of claims apply to placer mines. In bar diggings a claim shall be 100 feet at high water mark, and thence extending into the water at its lowest water level. For dry diggings 100 feet square. For creek or river claims 100 feet along the creek, extending from base to base of the hill on either side. For bench claims 100 feet square. For claims on the face of a hill fronting any stream or ravine 100 frontage on such stream or ravine. One discoverer of a placer mine shall be entitled to a 200 foot claim, two discoverers to a 400 foot, three to an 600 foot, and four to a 1,000 foot claim. All members of a party of discoverers over four shall have claims of the ordinary size only.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba is surveying a continuation of its line from Helena to Puget Sound by way of Flat Head lake.

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